Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

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" Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

VOL. LI. FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1840. No. 3,152.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The First Class Ship " ORESTES," 529 Tons, THOS. SMITH, Commander, will sail early in May, and has superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or Passage apply to Captain SMITH or to Messrs. HIGGINSON and CARDWELL.—Meadow Street, 24th April 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The " MEDORA," WILLIAM HARRISON, Commander. For Passage apply to HIGGINSON and CARDWELL.
Meadow Street, 24th April 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Fine Ship " MAGISTRATE," 518 Tons, A. P. ALLEN, H. C. S. Commander, has good accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, has room for a few tons of broken Stowage or light goods and will have quick dispatch. For particulars enquire at the Office of Messrs. H. F. OWEN & Co. or of the Captain on board.—Bombay, 24th April 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will sell by Public Auction on Monday next the 27th Instant, at their Rooms, by order of the Ecclesiastical Registrar and Administrator, the following property belonging to the Estate of the late Major J. COCKE of the Artillery, deceased, consisting of Silver, Tea, Sugar, Butter, and Milk Pots, large and small Bowls with Covers, Mug, Saucepan, Tumblers, and Wine Glasses, Waiters, Muffineers, Spoons and Forks &c. &c. Several pairs of Plated Curry Dishes, Soup Tureens, Cruet, Liquor and Egg Frames, Bottle Stands, large and small Waiters, Bread Baskets, Tumblers, &c. Two Excellent double Barrel Guns by *J. Manton* and *Westley Richards* in Mahogany Cases, a few lots of Furniture, Glass and Queen's Ware, Wearing Apparel, Cooking Utensils &c. &c.

ALSO.

A Flute, Flute and Violin Music, a few Books, a Tool box, and other articles belonging to the Estate of the late Lieut. THOMAS GREVATT deceased.—Bombay, 24th April 1840.

FOR SALE.

A Pair of very strong large Arab Carriage Horses, aged, perfectly steady, in double and single Harness and fit for any work, Price 400 Rupees and well fitted for a Shigram.

An excellent Fleebitten Grey Arab Buggy Horse, perfectly steady in double and single Harness, and is a good riding Horse, Price 300 Rupees.

To be sold by Auction on Monday the 27th instant, if not disposed of before by private sale.—Apply to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.—Bombay, 24th April 1840.

FOR SALE.—The beautifully Illustrated Khoran, bound in Cloth, for Prayer, belonging to the late Khan of Khilat, Rupees 250.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

FOR SALE on Commission, a very neat London made Lathe with Tools complete, Price Rs. 150.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications. MALCOLM'S CODE OF SIGNALS of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate Book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.

Bombay Gazette Office, 24th April 1840.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer from Bombay, with a Mail for Suez, on Thursday the 30th of April next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lt. Col. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 18th March 1840.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification issued from this Department under date the 13th ultimo, the attention of the public is particularly called to the circumstance, that an earlier date than is usual, (vizt. the 23rd of May) has been fixed on, for the despatch of the Steamer with the Mail for June next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Civil Appointments, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 18th April 1840.

Lieutenant J. Gaisford, (artillery) assistant to the superintendent of the revenue survey in the Deckan, having returned from field service, is to resume his duties in the survey department.

Bombay Castle, 22nd April 1840.

Mr. W. Simson, collector of Sholapoor, is allowed a further extension, till the 20th proximo, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 22nd January last.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, *Chief Secy.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st April 1840.

The Reverend A. Stackhouse, A. M. Chaplain of Aden, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to the presidency, on sick certificate, from the date of his leaving that station, to the 1st July next.

Bombay Castle, 22nd April 1840.

The Hon'ble J. Farish esqr. has been permitted to resign the East India Company's civil services from this date.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st April 1840.

The Hon'ble the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature have been pleased to grant John M. Camqbell Esquire, leave of absence for a period of six months from the 14th instant, and to appoint William Austin Montriou Esquire, to act for that gentleman during his absence in the offices of clerk of the crown of the indictments, and of the arraigns, and of register on the Admiralty side, in the criminal department of that Court.

F. Sims Esq. assumed charge of the office of acting assistant judge and session judge of Surat, on the 21st ultimo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS, *Secy. to Govt.*

GNERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 16th April 1840.

No. 271 of 1840.—Lieutenant C. Giberne of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Commissariat Officer at Karrack, in the room of Lieutenant Milne returned with his Regiment from that station.

No. 272 of 1840.—Captain H. Ord, Paymaster Northern Division Army, is permitted to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs, with leave of absence from the 25th instant to the 25th proximo, Captain J. D. Hallett, Deputy Assistant Commissary General Northern Division Army, performing his duty on his responsibility.

No. 273 of 1840.—Lieutenant J. B. Woosnam, received charge of his appointment in the Commissariat Department at Ahmednuggur, from Captain Carthew, on the 4th instant.

No. 274 of 1840.—Assistant Apothecary Cabral, is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent Indian Navy, for the purpose of relieving Assistant Apothecary Waite, on board the receiving ship Hastings, as a temporary measure.

Bombay Castle, 20th April 1840.

No. 275 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the transfer of the Commissariat Store Audit from the Commissary General, to the Military Board, agreeably to the orders of the Government of India.

The arrangement is to have effect from the 1st May next.

No. 276 of 1840.—In order to avoid inconvenience to the Public Service in bringing down to the Presidency a Junior Medical Officer, Assistant Surgeon Pinkerton, is especially placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for the purpose of completing the remaining period of Assistant Surgeon Carnagie's Service, who is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for Military duty.

Bombay Caste, 21st Apri 1840.

No. 277 of 1840.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish to the Army, the following Extracts, Paras. 1st and 2nd of the Hon'ble Court's letter, No. 80, dated 5th February last.

Para. 1. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty, vizt.

Captain Patrick Sanderson.
Lieutenant A. B. Rathbone.
Assistant Surgeon John Fraser.

2nd. We have granted additional leave to Captain Vincent Kennett for six months.

No. 278 of 1840—Brevet Colonel W. Gordon, of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to the Neilgherry Hills, for one year, for the benefit of his health.

No. 279 of 1840.—A furlough to Europe for three years is granted to Lieutenant A. Hall of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, for the benefit of his health.

No. 280 of 1840.—An order by Captain Grattan, Commanding a Detachment of Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish Regiment, dated the 26th ultimo, appointing Ensign Cochran to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Detachment until further orders, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 22nd April 1840.

No. 281 of 1840.—Captain J. H. Hall, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to retire from the Service, on the Pay of his Rank, from the 30th instant, agreeably to the Regulation published in Government General Orders of the 16th June 1836.

No. 281 of 1840.—The following appointment is made :—

Lieutenant and Acting Quarter Master R. H. Young, of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in Hindoostanee to that Regiment from the 12th ultimo.

No. 283 of 1840.—Leave of absence from the 10th May to the 10th June is granted to Captain Carthen of the 21st Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to proceed to Bellary on privats affairs.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th April 1840.

No. 35 of 1840.—Assistant Apothecary Cabral, is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent Indian Navy, for the purpose of relieving Apothecary Waite, on board the Receiving Ship Hastings, as a temporary measure.

Bombay Castle, 20th April 1840.

No. 36 of 1840.—In order to avoid inconvenience to the Public Service, in bringing down to Presidency a Junior Medical Officer, Assistant Surgeon Pinkerton, is especially placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for the purpose of completing the remaining period of Assistant Surgeon Carnagie's Service, who is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander Chief, for Military duty.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters Mahableshwar, 14th April 1840.

Lieutenant H. L. Brabazon, is transferred from the 2nd to the Golundauze Battalion, and directed to proceed to Ahmedabad and do duty with the Artillery at that Station.

Assistant Surgeon C. F. Collier, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, is posted to the 3rd Troop Horse Artillery.

Assistant Surgeon J. J. Atkinson, is attached to the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Assistant Surgeon Arbuckle appointed Civil Surgeon at Dharwar.

Acting Sub-Conductor J. M. Denny, attached to the Commissariat Department in G. O. of the 9th January 1839, having been found unfit for that situation from habits of intemperance, is remanded to the Regiment of Artillery.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwar, 15th April 1840.

With reference to the G. G. O. No. 265 of 1840, the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that immediately on its receipt at each of the principal Stations of the Army, that the Troops be paraded for the purpose of firing a Royal Salute and a Feu-de-joie, in honor of the Marriage of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, with His Royal Highness Field Marshal Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxe Coburg, and Gotha, K. G.

The usual Gratuity to be issued to the Troops on this occasion.

The following Officers have leave :—

Artillery—Captain Brett from 10th April to 30th April, on medical certificate, to proceed to Bombay.

Commissariat Department,—Sub-Conductor E. Wynne from 10th April to 30th April, do. do. do.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwar, 16th April 1840.

The following Officer has leave of absence :—

26th Regt. N. I. Capt. J. R. Hall from 13th April to 30th April.—On private affairs to proceed to Bombay.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwar 17th April 1840.

It is with the highest satisfaction that His Excellency the Commander in Chief publishes for the general information of the Army, the accompanying Copy of a letter addressed by the Right Honorable Sir John Hobhouse to Major General Sir Thomas Willshire K. C. B. conveying, by the Queen's Commands, to that Officer, as well as to the Officers and Solders under his Command, Her Majesty's Most Cordial approbation of the skill and intrepidity displayed at the Assault and Capture of Kelat.

Adding, that the thanks of the two Houses of Parliament, have been voted for that Gallant Exploit, as well as for the taking of Ghuznee.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

India Board, 4th March 1840.

Sir,—I have the satisfaction to inform you, that I have been honored by the Queen's Commands, to convey to you, and to beg that you will convey to the Officers and Soldiers under your Command, Her Majesty's most Cordial approbation of the skill and intrepidity displayed at the Assault and Capture of Kelat.

I have to add, that the thanks of the two Houses of Parliament have been voted for that gallant Exploit, as well as for the taking of Ghuznee.

I have the honor to remain,
Your very faithful Servant,
(Signed) JOHN HOBHOUSE,

To Major General Sir THOMAS WILLSHIRE, K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

(True Copy)
(Signed) T. WILLSHIRE, Major Genl.
Commanding Poonah.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

April 21st.—Lieut. Newbold, Madras Army, from Madras.
do. do. Lieut. J. S. Unwin, Artillery, from Nugger,
do. 22d. Major Crawford, H. M. 6th Foot, from Poonah.
do. do. Capt. J. E. Martin, 3d Troop H. A., from Kurrachie.
do. do. Ensign G. S. W. Anderson, 18th Regt. N. I., from Baroda.
do. 23d. Ensign Phayre, 25th Regt., from Tannah,

DEPARTURES.

April 21st.—Major B. Shee, M. Establishment, to Darwar.
do. do. Lieut. T. Gaisford, Arty., to Deckan.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—None.

SAILED.—April 22d. The E. I. C. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Lieut. T. Frushard Comg. to Kurrachie.

Do. do Iron Steamer Planet, Mr. Rice Comg., to Kurrachie.

Do. 23d. Ship Mountstuart Elphinstone. N. Stewart, Master. to Clyde.

Do. do. Ship Parland, Robert, Tait, Master, to Clyde.

Do. do. Barque Hamudy, Shaik Farud, Nacodah to Telleiherry. *Passengers.*—3 Natives.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ship Childers.

E. I. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Semiramis, Zenobia, Atalanta, and Berenice.

Ceylon Govt. Steamer Senforth, The E. I. C. Receiving Ship Hastings; Brig Taptee, Schooner, Constance, Cutter Margaret.

MERCHANT VESSELS.—Benares, Caudry, Hydroos, Futtay Rahimon, Cornwallis, Adelaide, Dadaloy, Futtay Hulbarry, Fort William, Lady East, Lancaster, Hydroose Buckinghamshire, Ganges, Colonel Newall, City of Poonah, Berkshire, Hamoody, Lord Castle, Emerald Isle, Mahomedee, Magistrate, Lady Rowena, Neptune, Parkfield, Mary, Abbotsford, Clifton Sumed Ammy, Sultana. Dowlutpursad. Futtay Moombarruck, Cauderbux Khain Moombaruck, Gondolier, Kirkman Finlay, Orestes, Regular, Rangoon, Lady Feversham, Medora, Mor. Mahamudy. Doulut Savoy, Mayaram Dayaram, Wild Irish Girl, Resolution, Faize Allum, and Barrosa.

PORTUGUESE.—Bark Marquis of Hastings, and Brig Esperanca.

FRENCH.—Barque Augustus, and Ship Le George Cuvier.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.. ..	30th April.
Buckinghamshire	D. & M. Pestonjee....	London ..	In April,
Lady East... ..	J. Nusserwanjee and Co...	London ..	
Ganges.....	Skinner and Co.	London ..	Dispatch.
Berkshire..	Remington&Co.	London ..	25th April.
Parkfield..	Grey and Co...	London ..	18th do.
Neptune..	D&M.Pestonjee	London ..	Dispatch.
City of Poona	Pollexfen, Milne and Co.....	Liverpool..	In April.
Sir W. Wallace.	Skinner & Co..	Singapore.	
Fort William...	J. Jeejeebhoy..		
Emerald Isle..	Gibb Miller & Co.....	Clyde.. ..	20th inst
Lady Rowena..	Dirom Carter and Co.. ..	Liverpool..	In April.
Marquis of Hastings.... ...	J. Jeejeebhoy..	Macao.. ..	Quick desp
Lady Feversham.	Dirom Carter & Co.....		

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
*Steamer Cleopatra.... ..	Supt. Indian Navy	London..	22d Nov.
Sesostris.....	Supt. I. N.....	London ..	17th Feb.
Abel Gower....	Dirom, Carter&Co	London ..	20th Dec.
*Inglis..	B.&A. Hormusjee.	London ..	
*Catherine....	Forbes & Co . ..	London ..	22d Nov.
*Earl Durham.	Grey & Co.....	London ..	30th Dec.
Ann.....	Dirom, Carter&Co	London ..	20th Feb.
Euphrates	Do. Do.....	London ..	30th Jan.
Thetis.....	Do. Do.....	London ..	18th Feb.
Tartar.....	.....	London ..	9th March
Juverna..	.....	London ..	
Lord W. Bentinck.... ..	D. & M. Pestonjee	London ..	24th Feb.
Justina.... ..	Wooler & Co.. ..	London ..	1st March.
Queen Victoria	.....	London ..	17th Feb.
Competent....	D & M. Pestonjee	Liverpool	4th Jan.
Caledona	McGregor Browg.	Liverpool	24th Feb.
John Knox. ..	....	Liverpool	5th Dec.
*Shannon.. ..	P. Milne & Co..	Liverpool	11th Oct.
*Tinawara. ..	.....	Liverpool	7th Dec.
*W. Sharples..	H. & Cardwell..	Liverpool	20th Dec.
Barbara.....	B. & A. H.. . .	Liverpool	12th Dec.
Cestrian..	Edmond Bibby&C	Liverpool	8th Dec.
Majestic..	George S. King.	Liverpool	31st Jan.
Wilson	W. Nicol & Co..	Liverpool	31st Dec.
Wm. Turner..	P. Milne & Co	Liverpool	22d Feb.
*Eleanor Lancaster.... ..	MacVicar B. Co	Liverpool	4th Feb.
Crown..... ..	Dirom Carter&Co	Liverpool	28th Jan.
*Bucephalus..	W. Nicol & Co..	Clyde.. ..	
Maria....	MacVicar B.&Co.	Do.. ..	20th Dec.
British King...	Skinner & Co. ..	Do.. ..	
Monarch.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Hindoostan ..	.....	Do.. ..	22d Feb.
Quinten Leech	.....	Do.. ..	
Mary Mitchelson....	Foster & Co....	Llanelly ..	30th Nov.
Queen..... ..	.....	Do.. ..	23d Sept.
Salacia.... ..	Dirom, Carter&Co	Do.. ..	
Pacquet d'Ha vana..	.....	Bordeaux	5th Aug.
Emilia..	T. Jefferies& Co.	Bordeaux	4th June.
Bolivar..	.....	Rio.... ..	
Brenda.....	.....	Salem....	25th Dec.

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

APRIL 1840.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
24th Friday.....	6 31	3 53
25th Saturday.....	4 21	4 54
26th Sunday.....	45 33	5 1

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 4TH MARCH.
„ *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

April 24—Friday.—A great Fire broke out at Surat about 19,000 Houses burnt and many Lives lost 1837.
25—Saturday.—St. Mark.—Duchess of Gloucester born. 1776.—Almora taken by the English. 1815.—Moon Last Quarter.
26—Sunday.—1st Sunday after Easter.—Low Sunday.
27—Monday.
28—Tuesday.
29—Wednesday.
30—Thursday.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, April 24, 1840.

A detachment of the 18th Royal Irish embarked on Wednesday afternoon from the depot at Colabah, for Ceylon, whence we understand, they will, after joining Head Quarters proceed to China.

We have in hand, to use the technical phraseology of the printing room, an article upon the Medical Service, which we are prevented from publishing in our present issue, in consequence of a pamphlet which throws much light upon the question, having been mislaid by a friend to whom we are indebted for the greater portion of our information.

We are much concerned to state that His Excellency the BARON DE CANDAL died at Goa on Saturday last, the 17th instant. The disease which terminated his existence was a Cancer in the back. Thus has Goa lost two Governors in a short period of time, and that unfortunate settlement appears doomed to be the prey of agitation and civil discord.

We were sorry to learn that the Cholera has made its appearance in Her Majesty's Brig *Childers*. The only person attacked has been the Boatswain who we regret to say has fallen a victim to the foul disease. As her gallant Commander has nearly recovered from the sickness under which he has so long laboured, we understand the Brig will proceed to gain fresh laurels in the land of "*the Brother of the sun and Moon.*" We wish her gallant officers and crew lots of pleasure, plunder and prize money.

In the dearth of news which follows after the arrival of a Steamer from the Red Sea. The poor Editor of a Journal is in the state well described by *Rosalind* as of one "*with whom Time trots withal.*"—What on earth are we to do? Ransack the earth, sail in either to catch a breath of news or descend into Caves profound and the nethermost abyss to rake up a tale of Scandal from that cauldron in which alone such messes are cooked. Shall we bedaub a Hero or murder a character. No! No! No!—We trust that "a change has come over the spirit of the *Dream*" *of the Gazette.* We intend to be the *most* independent and jocose, critical and lenient, gay and tragic, comic and atrabilarious publication, that ever was catered for, the palates of our perusers, whether gay or grave, lively or serene. We will not say that we will be "*all things to all people.*" No, this savours too much of the Weathercock, but as a humble servant of the Public, we will strive to cull such a Bouquet of Sweets from all the flowers of Literature, Philosophy, and varied information as will induce our readers to wish for the Monday Wednesday and Friday's issue of this publication.

But stop a moment, our good friends the Public may say what is all this peroration about? In reply we beg to say a new Editorship and an improved issue of this publication. We monarchs of the Press are vain by profession and prescriptive right. The potent WE which *we* share alone with our fellow sovereigns of the earth, proves us infallible. We therefore confidently put forth our pretensions to the Public, and trust that our productions may satisfy the Lady and the Lover, the Philosopher and the Philanthropist, the Divine and the Statesman, and the Seaman and Soldier; and in fine satisfy all our friends without the sacrifice of a principle or the hazard of a blush.

YESTERDAY'S Official *Gazette* announces the Honorable Mr. FARISH's retirement from the public service, and consequently vacates a seat in Council, to which Mr. DUNLOP at present, absent on leave, in Egypt, stands provisionally appointed. Mr. FARISH was a writer of 1805, and during the course of his long service had filled the important offices of Secretary to Government and Civil Auditor. As a friend to European and Native Education, a warm supporter of every charitable institution under this Presidency, and a most liberal dispenser of the ample means within his reach for every purpose where good could be effected, Mr. FARISH, notwithstanding the unostentatious nature of his beneficence has been too conspicuous to admit of his being easily forgotten. His sudden retirement without any previous whisper of his intended acceptance of the annuity, has in the absence of all knowledge of his motives for resigning his seat in Council, a year sooner than he was legally compelled to do so, excited a great sensation, and started many strange surmises among the Native Community. Many assert that the adoption of this step has originated in some reprimand which he has received from the Court of Directors for the countenance, which in his private capacity he gave to the efforts of the Missionaries to convert Natives to Christianity, and which while he temporarily held the reins of Government, seemed in the case of the Parsee Converts to bear the aspect of being the work of the state. Another report alledges that Mr. FARISH's retirement has been produced by prudential considerations, as his continuance in the service to the time of his being relieved, in the ordinary tour, from his duties in council, would have invalidated his claim to a Pension from the Civil Fund. A perusal of the Regulations however will show this latter supposition to be erroneous, as although twenty five years service is a necessary qualification to the attainment of the *maximum* pension of £1000 per annum, a longer period does not preclude a Civil Servant from the same benefits, when he chooses to accept the annuity; as was lately shown in the case of Mr. BABER who once refused it, and was subsequently, after a service of forty years, permitted to avail himself of its provisions. Another question of much more public interest has been started which calls for a prolongation of this article, in order that these doubts may in some measure be set at rest. Rumour says that although Mr. FARISH has resigned the Company's Service, he has volunteered to assist at the deliberations of the Council Board without any emoluments which might be claimed by an individual, *ex-officio* discharging these duties.—Praiseworthy as may be Mr. FARISH's intentions in making this offer, and consistent with the whole tenor of his public life, Government cannot, without a flagrant breach of the laws by which this country is ruled entertain his proposition. By the late Charter the Governor in Council of any Presidency when a vacancy takes place, in the absence of the person provisionally appointed to succeed, may call one from the list of senior Merchants to act, with this restriction, that the person so selected must be one whom it would be lawful for the Court of Directors to nominate to the office of Member of Council. In neither of these capacities is Mr. FARISH eligible, as from the date upon which he surrenders his situation, he is no longer in the Company's service, from which alone the selection can be made, nor a *Senior* Merchant The *Gazette* which intimates his retirement. from omitting to declare who is his successor, leaves all acts that may be done by this Government, pending the appointment of a temporary Member of Council of very questionable legality. The act of Parliament decrees that the Government of this Presidency shall consist of a President, and three Members of Council; so that if one of that number were wanting only for a day, we rather opine that all their proceedings during this interval would be vitiated. At present we have the strange fact of one man performing the duties implied to be sufficient for four; the Governor and Commander in Chief absent from the Presidency, leaving Mr. Anderson Atlas-like to support the whole weight of the manifold carees of our miniature world.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

We have just observed in yesterday's *Government Gazette*, that the Honorable Mr. FARISH has resigned the service. We believe this to have been an unexpected measure. The Honorable Gentleman is too well known as an exmplary private character for us to venture to do more than add our tribute of admiration to the benevolence and christian feeling which has marked his every action. His public conduct has been long and well appreciated by his Honorable Masters, while the latter part of his career placed him on the summit of the ladder of his profession.

At a trying season on the eve of great public events he suddenly succeeded a man, who had the character of a sound Politician and able Statesman, as well as being a most estimable private character. The best praise that can be given to the Honorable Gentleman, who is the subject of this paragraph, is to say that he worthily pursued the steps of his predecessor, and gained the approbation even of those most opposed to his principles.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

CHINA AND RUSSIA.

At the time like the present, when, after having extended our influence to Herat, to Bokhara, to Kniva, we are about to enter upon a war with the great Emperor of China, some account of the first and only treaty ever formed by China with a European power, will not be devoid of interest. We have therefore, extracted the following particulars from the last number which has just reached us, of the *Chinese Repository*; the Editor of which appears to have drawn largely for his information on Gerbillon and Du Halde.

About a hundred and fifty years ago, the Russians, in whom the principle of territorial aggrandisement appears inherent, had pushed their conquests to the very frontiers of China, and built the Fort of Albazin, called by the Tartars, Yaksa, on the great river Saghalia. The Chinese troops captured and razed the Fort; which was however, rebuilt, and again besieged by the Chinese. When the place was reduced to the last extremity, the Russians sent one Nicephorus to their opponents, to let them know that they were willing to treat of peace. The Emperor determined to second the favourable disposition of the Russians, and various negotiations were entered upon, which ended in the despatch of ambassadors from Pekin, with a splendid train of attendants and soldiers, to meet the Russian Plenipotentiaries at a place called Nipchu. The first conferences were held on the 22d of August, 1689. To avoid the inconvenience of treachery, it was agreed that both parties should have an equal number of guards; that the Chinese Envoy should cross the river with forty Mandarins, and 760 soldiers, of whom 500 should be drawn up on the bank before the barks, and that the other 260 should attend the Ambassador to the place of conference; that the guard of 260 soldiers should carry no arms but swords; that the Russians should search the Chinese, and the Chinese the Russians; and that the Ambassadors should meet in tents placed side by side.

The Russian Ambassador was Theodore Alexieviez Golowin, grand master of the pantry to the Czars, Lieutenant General of Branxi, and son of the Governor of all the Russian possessions from Tobolskoy to the eastern sea. The ministers of the high contracting powers entered the tents from opposite sides, and took their seats at the same instant; and a gentleman connected with the Russian embassy, a Pole, who had studied theology and philosophy at Cracrow, opened the session by a speech in Latin, after which the Envoys proceeded to settle the bounds between the two empires, which was the main object of their mission. Both parties began with exorbitant demands. Night came on before any progress had been made. The conference were resumed the nextday, and terminated more coldly than the first; and the Chinese Ambassador sent orders to pack up his tents, *as if* he intended to depart. The three following days were spent uselessly, and on the 28th, the Chinese ordered their troops to cross the river and blockade Nipchu. An open rupture now seemed inevitible; but it was prevented by the interposition of Gerbillon, who appears to have acted on the part of the Chinese. The conferences were renewed; the principal lines of demarkation were settled; and every thing appeared favourable, when, on the 1st of September, a dispute arose respecting the boundaries near the Udi. The Chinese, however, plainly saw that by asking too much, they were likely to break off the negotiation and to conclude nothing. An amicable arrangement was, therefore, made, and on the 6th, drafts of the treaty were drawn out, and the manner of its being signed, sealed, and delivered, agreed on. "The place where the treaty was sworn to was a tent set up near the town of Nipchu. Thither the high officers repaired,—Chinese escorted by more than fifteen hundred horse, the Russians by three hundred foot soldiers, with colours flying and the music of kettle-drums, trumpets, bagpipes, &c. The Russians alighted first, and to do the honours of their country, advanced a few steps to meet the Chinese, and invited them to enter the tent first. The plenipotentiaries and ambassadors took their seats opposite each other, on benches covered with Turkey carpets, with only a table between them. Gerbillon and the Russian interpreter were also seated at the upper end of the table—all the rest of the retinue, great and small, standing up. The treaty was now read aloud. This being done, each party signed and sealed the two copies that were to be delivered to the other; viz. by the Chinese, one in Tartarian, and a second in Lotin; by the Russians, one in their own language, and another in Latin. However, only the two Latin copies, were sealed with the seals of both nations. After this, the high contracting parties, "rising altogether, and holding each the copies of the treaty of peace, swore, in the name of their masters, to observe them faithfully, taking Almighty God, the Sovereign Lord of all things, to witness the sincerity of their intentions." The exchanges of copies were now made, and the parties embraced each other—trumpets, drums, fifes, and hautboys, sounding all the while. The next day there was an interchange of presents, &c.; and on the 9th, two days after the ratification of the treaty, the Chinese set off for Peking."

The following is a copy of this remarkable treaty:

"By order of the most great emperor, we, Song Hotu, colonel of the life-guard, counsellor of state, and grandee of the palace; Tong Quekang, grandee of the palace, kong of the first rank, commander of an imperial standard, and the emperor's uncle; Lang Tan, and Land Tarcha, commanders of imperial standards; Sapso, commander of the forces on the Saghalian ula, and Governor General of the neighbouring countries; Mala, great ensign of an imperial standard, and Wenta, second president of the tribunal for foreign and other affairs; being assembled near the town of Nipchu, in the 28th year of Kanghe, and in the 7th moon, with the great ambassadors plenipotentiary, Theodore-Alexioviez Golowin, Okoluitz, Lieutenant of Branki and his colleagues, in order to repress the insolence of certain rovers, who passing beyond the bounds of their lands to hunt, robbed, murdered and committed other outrages; as also for settling the bounds between the two empires of China and Russia, and in short, to establish an everlasting peace and good understanding, have mutually agreed to the following articles.

"1. The river named Kerbechi, which is next to the river Shorna called in Tartarian, Urwon, and falls into the Saghalian, shall serve for bounds to both empires: and that long chain of mountains which is below the source of the said river Kerbechi, and extends as far as the eastern sea, shall serve also as bounds to both empires; in so much that all the rivers and banks, great or small, which rise on the southern side of those mountains, and fall into the Saghalian, with all the lands and countries from the top of the said mountains southward, shall belong to the empire of China; and all the lands, countries, rivers, and brooks, which are on the other side of the other mountains extending northward, shall remain to the empire of Russia; with this restriction, nevertheless, that all the country lying between the said chain of mountains and the river Udi shall continue undecided, till the ambassadors of both powers on their return home shall have gotten proper information and instructions to treat of this article; after which the affair shall be decided either by ambassadors or letters. Moreover, the river Ergone, which falls also into the Saghalian ula, shall serve for bounds to the two empires; so that all the lands and countries lying to the south thereof shall appertain to the emperor of China, and whatever lies to the north of it shall remain to the empire of Russia. All the house and dwellings, which are at present to the south of the said Ergone at the mouth of the river Meritken, shall be removed to the north side of the Ergone.

"2 The fortress built by the Russians in the place called Yaksa shall be entirely demolished, and all these subjects of the empire of Russia, now dwelling in the said fortress, shall be transported, with all their effects, upon the lands appertaining to the crown of Russia. The hunters of the respective empires may not, upon any account whatever, pass beyond the bounds settled as above. That in case one or two ordinary persons should happen to make excursions beyond the limits, either to hunt, steal or plunder, they shall be immediately seized and brought before the governors and officers established on the frontiers of both empires; and the said governors, after being informed of the nature of the crime, shall punish them according to their deserts. That if people, assembled to the number of ten or fifteen, shall go armed to hunt or pillage on the land beyond their limits, or shall kill any subject belonging to either crown, the emperors of both empires shall be informed thereof, and those found guilty of the crime shall be put to death: but no excess whatever, committed by private persons, shall kindle a war, much less shall blood be shed by violent means.

"3. Every thing that has passed hitherto, of what nature soever it may be, shall be buried in everlasting oblivion.

"4. From the day that this perpetual peace between both empires shall be sworn to, neither side shall receive any fugitive or deserter; but if any subject of either empire shall fly into the territories of the other, he shall be immediately secured and sent back.

"5. All the subjects of the crown of Russia, who are at present in the empire of China, and all those belonging to the crown of China, who are in the empire of Russia, shall remain as they are.

"6. Regard being had to the present treaty of peace and mutual union between the two crowns, all persons of what condition soever they be, may go and come reciprocally, with full liberty, from the territories subject to either empire into those of the other, provided they have passports by which it appears they come with permission; and they shall be suffered to buy and sell whatever they think fit, and carry on a mutual trade.

"7. All the differences that have arisen relating to the frontiers of both crowns being thus terminated, and a sincere peace and eternal union being settled between the two nations, there will be no longer any ground for uneasiness, provided the above mentioned articles of the present treaty, which shall be reduced to writing be punctually observed.

"8. The chief embassadors of the respective crowns shall reciprocally give each other two copies of the aforesaid treaty, sealed with their seals. Lastly, this present treaty, with all its articles, shall be engraven in the Tartarian, Chinese, Russian, and Latin languages, upon stone, which shall be placed at the bounds settled between the two empires, there to remain as a perpetual monument of the good understanding that ought to subsist between them."

Whether the Chinese, when their greatest seaport has been garrisoned by English troops; when their coast has been blockaded, and millions of the population have been reduced to starvation, by the interruption of all sea-borne supplies, will be induced to form such a treaty with the English, remains to be seen. At all events, there can be no obstacle to such an arrangement from the want of a precedent. The treaty of Nipchu will serve as a model, always excepting, however, the 6th article, which allows all persons to go and come reciprocally, if provided with passports; and also buy and sell whatever they think fit. Since this treaty was concluded a hundred and fifty years ago, circumstances are materially altered, and the policy of the Pekin Cabinet has changed with them. The English have established a magnificent empire in the neighbourhood of China, and must be kept from 'peering about' to acquire information regarding the Celestial Empire. The English also have taken to grow, and the Chinese to smoke, Opium, and liberty of trade must be placed under the restriction. In other respects, a treaty, like that which we have quoted, might serve as the basis of an "everlasting peace and good understanding between the two powers," the Emperor of China and Queen of England.

As the malevolent influence of Russia is supposed to be ubiquitous, and to be employed at the same time for our annoyance on the banks of the Oxus and the St. Lawrence, it has been conjectured that the severe measures adopted against English commerce in China, especially in the destruction of the Opium, may be traced up to Russian instigation. But there does not appear, from the information furnished by the *Register*, to be any foundation for such a suspicion. It has been said that a large colony of Russians exists at Pekin; but this has reference to the descendants of those Russian subjects who were transported to the metropolis a hundred and fifty years ago, immediately before the treaty of Nipchu. They have, however, subsequently so intermarried with the Manchoos, as to have lost all distinction of character; and have become, to all intents, Chinese, even as it regards religion, as not more than twenty Christians are now found in the whole body. The Russians have no ambassodor at the Court. They are allowed to keep up a kind of half lay, half clerical establishments, which is served by four ecclesiastics, and in which six lay youths reside, in order to make themselves masters of the languages which are current in the empire. Two of these devote their time to the acquisition of the Chinese language; two to that of Manchoo, and an equal number to the study of the Mongolian. But it does not appear that the Russians enjoy any influence with the Chinese Cabinet, and we should deceive ourselves as to the true character of the events which have occasioned our present expedition, were we to attribute them to Russian intrigue. It is moreover, not unknown, that the Chinese Government took the field simultaneously against the 'flowing poison' in all parts of the empire. At the same time that Lin was sent to extinguish the illegal traffic at Canton, orders were despatched to prohibit the entry of Turkish Opium into the Empire, through the great overland routes of commerce in the North. The Chinese consider that they have a sufficient reason for the measures they have now pursued, in the fatal 'oozing out of their silver,' and in the general demoralization which Opium has spread through the Empire; and we need not look farther for a cause.—*Friend of India, April 9.*

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COL. TOD'S TRAVELS IN WESTERN INDIA.

We have been reading with great pleasure Col. Tod's Travels in Western India, for which we are obliged to Messrs. Thacker and Co. Some of our readers are perhaps aware that this is a posthumous publication, though left almost ready for the press by the accomplished author of the Annals of Rajasthan, and on this account it is very properly prefaced with an able and well written memoir of his life and services. A more splendid addition to the bright names which the Bengal Army has given to the page of history than that of James Tod, it will be difficult to find. His intense application to all the duties of his singular political sagacity and extensive information, his extraordinary industry and stores of learning, and above all, that almost passionate feeling for the yet noble though half degraded children of Western India, which runs through all his works, place him, as it is proudly and justly said, 'even in a higher rank than could the honours which were so unaccountably withheld from him.' 'The deep-seated gratitude of a noble-minded nation,' says the memoir, 'amongst whom his memory is cherished with fondness, and will be perpetuated through future generations, more than consoled him for the loss of these fugitive honours. Whatever be the fate of Rajasthan, the praise of having raised it from ruin to prosperity—from anarchy to peace—of having been its benevolent ruler and enlightened historian; of having earned the love of all but thieves and Pindarries; and provoked the groundless suspicion of a jealous Government through the unwonted equity and mildness of his administration—this praise, which will associate the name of Tod with those of Duncan, Cleaveland, and the few real 'Friends of India' cannot be withheld from him and no prouder historian can descend to his family.'

Colonel Tod was born in 1782 at Islington, of Scottish descent by both parents. He was intended for a mercantile life but preferred the navy. His family however procured him a cadetship in the 2d European Regiment in 1800. In 1802 he was selected, in consequence of his skill as an engineer, to conduct the survey of an ancient canal near Delhi. In 1805 he accompanied his relative, Mr. Mercer, who was sent to the Court of Doulut Rao Sindia as Envoy, and he remained with his court and camp till 1812, omitting no opportunity of surveying in all directions, and noting every thing which a mind like his could find worthy of attention, in a country which was then almost a *terra incognita* to Europeans. From 1812, when Sindia's camp became stationary at Gwalior, he commenced a settled plan for obtaining a knowledge of those countries into which he could not penetrate, and by means of routes obtained from travellers and parties sent out by himself at a great expence, he succeeded in obtaining a mass of information which filled eleven folio volumes!

During all this time, Colonel Tod had been a witness of the hideous devastations of the Mahrattas and Pindarries, whose tracks were never marked but with blood and fire and desolation, and of whom it might have been, in those days, emphatically said in the words of Byron—

'And where the Spahi's hoof hath trod
The verdure flies the bloody sod.'

He had been a witness too of the ruin and degradation inflicted by the Mahrattas on the Rajpoot princes. Their noble demeanour in misfortune awoke all his better feelings, and kindled an enthusiastic desire for the regeneration of Rajasthan. It was, says the memoir, speaking of the fallen Rana of Oodeypore 'a long dream, but after ten years of anxious hope, he had the gratification of snatching the family from destruction and raising the country to comparative prosperity.' Throughout the Pindarrie war, Colonel Tod, from his intimate knowledge of every road, track, pass and river in the scene of operations: and his full acquaintance with the infinite feuds and divided interests of the native Chiefs, became to the Marquis of Hastings, what no other man could become; for no other person possessed a hundredth part of the knowledge, nor any of the influence and tact which enabled him to keep up communications across tracts deemed impassible, and through the very centre of the enemies hordes. Placed at Rowtah in Harouti, he guided the movements of all the divisions of the armies North of the Nerbudda, and received repeated thanks for his services. At the close of this contest in 1818, he was appointed Political Agent in Western Rajpootana, and here a long career of usefulness, it might have been hoped, was reserved for him, but he was worn down by anxiety, fatigue and disease, and in 1822 embarked for Europe, from whence he never returned to India. He died of an apoplectic attack in London in 1835. We have unwillingly been so brief in this notice of his biography, which is well worth a volume by itself, but we must pass on to the Travels, or rather the Journey. This was undertaken when Col. Tod, was worn down by eighteen years of service, during five of which he had fulfilled the arduous duties of Political Agent for an extent of country which was afterwards found to require *four* agents to control it! He was determined to gratify his long cherished wish of visiting Mount Aboo. 'the Hindoo Olympus,' which, says he, 'had for the first time a place in my map in 1806:' when in search of the sources of the Bunass River, he was told that it was in Aboo, thirty coss to the westward of Oodipoor, towards Scinde.' The journey of which this volume gives an account, was in fact a pilgrimage to this and other spots famed in Rajpoot history or Jani mythology, and it was indeed worth all the exertion he had to undergo to accomplish it. The sight of the single temple at Dailwarra on Aboo, a view of the interior of which forms the beautiful frontispiece to the work, is worth, not a journey from one part of India to another, but we had almost said a voyage from Europe! and that at Chandravarti seems scarcely less magnificent in design! So splendid indeed is the architecture, and so gorgeous the decorations of these wonderful monuments, that we should almost feel sceptical as to whether the artist, a lady, had not drawn a little upon her imagination, were we not informed that Colonel Tod's original collection of drawings for his annals of Rajasthan, as well as for this work, are deposited with the publishers, and did we not know that abundant collateral evidence exists to justify our confidence. Our readers will have some idea of what they are, when we say that these temples vie with the most splendid and florid of the gothic architecture of the middle ages, to which, in their profusion of tracery, of sculpture, and image-ornaments, we feel more inclined to compare them than to the remains of Grecian art. Though the character of the architecture, as to the forms, is at first sight so widely different, yet upon closer inspection, we find the clustered, or rather channelled, pillar, the arch rising nearly to a point, and above all the pendant drop,—originally no doubt, a stalactatic concretion in the cavern temples of early days perhaps wrought into a *lingam*, by the fanciful or devout architect; and used in later times for a central ornament, or to break the uniformity of an architraive?

We cannot, we find, follow Col. Tod through this delightful volume, for such it is, without occupying more of our space than custom allows us to do. We must therefore merely indicate his route, which was from Oodipoor, to the alpine mountains of the Arevulli which are spoken of in terms of enthusiasm. From thence to the summit of Mount Aboo to Gurnar, and Chandravati, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Cambay, Puttun, the peak of Gorucknath, Bate Mandavie, and finally to Bombay. This would from any pen be a route full of interest, but with Col. Tod, it is almost enchanted ground; so much does he interest us by his learning and acuteness, and his mixture of antiquities, modern politics, accounts of Rajpoot feuds, and ancient grandeur; snatches of history, coins, temples, statues, wild tribes, devotees of all (classes, including Agorkhors, who devour human corpses) alpine scenery, lakes and natural productions! Strange as this jumble of names may appear, almost every chapter of the work abounds with some such odd transition or other; the natural and actual impression of the objects, which we know are so commonly, and yet at times so strangely—met with in India, and it is this which renders the book positively fascinating. We must not forget also, for it is this which gives 'a grace beyond the reach of art,' his manly and noble feelings; his poetical enthusiasm, and his overflowing spirit of benevolence towards the fallen native; and this for the peasant as well as the prince. No one can read this work without feeling, that although frequently such romantic feelings may have led the judgment astray, and however cautiously we ought to receive as testimony an author's own account, yet we have evidence enough from other quarters." that he was one of those gifted minds whose noblest reward is found in the grateful feelings of a whole people! We must cite two facts which are a volume. Colonel Tod, on a mission to restore a Rajpoot chief to the seat of his ancestors, was swept from the back of his elephant by its having taken fright, and rushed under alow but gnificent gate-way. Upon his recovery he found the gate, the work of the founder of the clan, had been *destroyed* by order of the chief, and he made his entry over the reins of it! This is a tribute of interested respect it may be said. A native merchant describing the rise of a flourishing town from its ruins to Bishop. Heber, said 'indeed it ought to be called TOD-gunge, *but there is no occasion for it, for we shall never forget him!*'—*Englishman, April* 9.

INDIAN LEGISLATION.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,—The Indian Law Commissioners, by adopting the practice of taking Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain from the Statute Book, and transplanting them "bodily" into the Legislative code of India, are pursuing a course which, undoubtedly, is admirably well calculated to save themselves trouble, and I should not object to it on that score, were it not equally calculated to cause much trouble to those for whom they legislate. The Law Commissioners pay by far too great a deference to the British Statute Book; and when I find them adopting in the lump, Acts of Parliament, which are notoriously found to work ill, and which are most probably at this very moment, undergoing amendment in Parliament, I consider myself bound to step forward and prevent, if I can, their wholesale adoption of imperfect legislation. One would have thought, Mr. Editor, that the Indian Law Commissioners, would endeavour to avail themselves of the experience furnished by the working of Acts of Parliament at Home, and that when after an Act has been in operation *there* for ten or a dozen years, and it is found to be defective, and to require amendment, they would not take and thrust it, neck and heels, into their Indian code. The Act of Parliament to which I at present allude, and which is about to be extended to India, is the 4th George 4th c. 83, altered and amended by the 6th George 4th c. 94, commonly called the Factor's Act. Now, Sir, of the importance of this Act to "merchants and others" there can be no doubt, and consequently there can be no doubt that any defects in its provisions, as detected by the experience of its working, ought to be most sedulous ly guarded against, before it be adopted as the law of this country. The Act in question, has been found at home, as it is at present framed, to have not only worked ill, but almost entirely to have failed in its object, that is to say, the protection of parties who make advances upon bills of lading, dock warrants, warehousekeeper's certificates, and other similar documents, constituting certificates of property. A succession of decisions in the Courts at home, *against* the *bona fide* advancer of money on these instruments, on the ground that he had some kind of intimation that the party pledging, was not the actual owner, at the time when the money was advanced, to the bailor, has opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of this Act. In consequence of these decisions, illustrative of its defects, active measures are now taking at home to obtain an amendment of the Factor's Act, and most probably at the moment when the Indian Law Commission, are adopting this Act, with all its imperfections on its head, the British Legislature are engaged in correcting its acknowledged defects, and in shaping it into a sound and useful provision. As at present framed this Act, affords but a very ambiguous protection to a pledgee, who advances money on instruments of the kind that I have above enumerated; and, indeed, in many cases it has only the effect of betraying him into an expensive and fruitless law suit. Now, Mr. Editor, I am no enemy to modesty and diffidence, and reverence for acts of the British Legislature; but I would not have an Indian Legislator fall down and worship the errors of a British Act of Parliament, and erect them into Laws for British India. It is is said, that the courtiers of Alexander, affected to imitate his personal defects, and it mattered little whether they held their heads awry at any given angle, or otherwise; but it does matter very seriously whether the Indian Legislature imitate and adopt the deformities or defects of British Legislations; and I would have the framers of laws for this country exercise a little enquiry into the working of Acts of Parliament, before they blindly transplant them from the British Statute Book, to the Indian Code. In order to render this Act effectual to its purpose, all ambiguity must be removed from it; but as it has been construed in the Court of Law at Home, it has become an instrument of oppression upon the very parties whom it was professedly passed to protect. Where actions have been brought upon pledges of the abovementioned documents, such actions have been very frequently defeated, in consequence of some doubt whether the bailee had not received, by some means or other some information, from which he might infer that the bailor had not such a property in the good of which the documents were the representations, as he averred. Advances of money on these instruments have consequently been defrauded; and the Act has been the trap by which they have been caught. It might probably in some measure remedy the evil, were the nature of the notice of property required, to be reduced to something definite, such as a notice in writing, an endorsement on the instrument, or something tangible and visible, that may be brought into Court. But I do not Mr. Editor, receive £6,000 a year for correcting erroneous Acts of Parliament. I think that I sufficiently perform my duty if I point out the errors into which the Indian Legislature are about to fall; if they still choose to take the plunge, it is not my fault.

Yours very obediently,
Allipore, April 8, 1840. C. *THACKERAY.*

LORD KEANE AND THE NATIVE GENTLEMEN OF BOMBAY.

The native community of Bombay must certainly contain some very facetious gentlemen. They have been playing off, under the name of an *address*, an exquisite joke upon my Lord Keane; and have succeeded to a certain extent (for he saw thorugh them) in making his lordship more ridiculous than ever. If they had tried for a century they could not have filled a brief address of three paragraphs with a greater or keener quantum of covert irony. They have told him that he has always been the sincere friend of the natives of India, (oh! hide your diminished heads ye shades of Lake and of Bentinck!) and that having conquered Affghanistan, his voice will, of course, exercise a *potential power* (!), when he takes his seat as a British Peer in the House of Lords" "And we beg," continues this exquisitely humorous address, "that you will there step forward as our advocate and friend, and secure for us the quiet and peaceable enjoyment of our religion and pecular customs!" Oh! these Cursetjees and Rustomjees are most humorous gentlemen, but they must take care lest they should be the death of us. Nothing ever was better said—nothing ever will be. "Hero of Ghuzni, you are not particular about these things—its all one with you, we know; so when you proceed home again and begin to exercise your *potential power* in the House of Lords, pray stand up for the religion of Zoroaster, and do the best for us that you can." Admirable compliment! Facetious Parsees! But, Sir John, we beg pardon, "my Lord," apparently enjoyed not the joke, and, in his reply, blinked the question of the advocacy entirely. He saw that they were quizzing him and so treated their request with 'cool indifference and calm contempt." He was not to be done in that way—and so, thanked them for their good will, without either promising or refusing to defend, in the House of Lords, a religion, whose founder's name, if mentioned in that grave assembly, would be sure to call forth a question of "Rory who?" as did the mention of "a general fast," once upon an occasion, call forth a somewhat similar query. The *Bombay Gazette* ascribes the silence of Lord Keane regarding the Zoroastrian advocacy to the circumstance of his lordship being somewhat "*different* of his oratorical prowess;" but evidently this writer has shot wide of the mark. The case is as we have stated it; for, who could ever suppose, the famous Bomba(y)stic Ghuzni despatch to have been written by a man "different (diffident) of his oratorical prowess?" No, has lordship manifestly saw, that they were quizzing, and keen as was their irony, keener still was his penetration, and he sent the baffled requisitionists back to revel in their failure.—*Bengal Hurkaru, April* 11.

THE MARTYROLOGY OF SCIENCE.

The Martyrology of Science would fill a large volume, and its revelations would tell of a glorious band of men who have died in reaching after knowledge—in searching for that information which shall make us wiser, and happier, and better if duly appreciated. There is greater splendor in the death of the soldier who falls on the battle ground; greater solemnity in the bowing down of him who dies at the stake for his religion; but there is not more of self-devotion, not more of quiet endurance, not more of heart-interest in these than there is in the untimely death of those who find an early grave in seeking for that knowledge to the acquirement of which they have devoted themselves.

Not a Science perhaps can be named which has not a bright list of disciples who have died in its cause. Botany, that gentle Science,

"Angel's might study, if mortal lore they sought."

has many martyrs. Creech died from fatigue whilst exploring the Flora of Africa. A German, whose name we forget, was dashed to death upon the rocks, the lichens of which he was gathering. Richmann, the Electrician, died by a flash of lightning he had conducted from a Storm-cloud. Pilatre de Rozier fell a sacrifice to his researches in arostation; Berthollet expired while inhalaxious gases, the effects of which he recorded up to the last moment of consciousness; Napoleon's physician in Egypt found an early grave from innoculating himself with the virus of the Plague. Mungo Parke fell by the hands of the natives in Central Africa; Cook died in like manner at Owhyhee; Dr. Helfer has been the victim of similar ferocity on the Andamans, and has added one more to the number of the accomplished who have died the Martyrs of Science in the service of England.

Go, Stranger, track the deep.
Free the white sail spread!
Wave may not foam, nor wild wind sweep,
Where rest not England's dead.

We wish we could give fuller information than our enquiries have been able to collect relative to the last-named unfortunate gentleman. Of the early history of Dr. Helfer, we believe no one in Calcutta knows anything. He arrived here about 1836, having accompanied Colonel Chesney from England in his expedition down the Euphrates. From thence he travelled hither overland, across Persia, and the intermediate districts of India.

Of his medical acquirements, but little was known; but we are not prepossessed in favor of any professor of the Æsculapian Science who is an advocate of any extreme Theory, and as Dr. Helfer was one of those—maintaining, with many others, the homœopathic doctrine of minute doses—we should be inclined not to place his bust on a very lofty pedestal among the medical worthies.

Of his general scientific acquirements there seems no reason to entertain a doubt. They gained for him the patronage of Government, and that it was not misplaced his "*Reports on the Natural Resources of the Tenasserim Provinces*" are a satisfactory testimony. His researches in that district commenced in 1837, and the first of his two Reports appeared at the close of that year. The second appeared in the middle of 1838. They bear evidence that their author had a good knowledge of Science generally, and especially of Geology.

As an accomplished, scientific musician; and as an amiable member of society, he will long be remembered, and as enduringly regretted by all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

We are told that his age could not exceed thirty-five—*Courier, April* 11.

The Khyberies again—not attacking a party of our military, but maiming and plundering passengers. We are indebted to the *Englishman*, of yesterday, for this information, and also for a report given in a letter from hts correspondent, that the Russian advance had been checked by horsemen from Khiva. The main body of the Muscovite force had been obliged to halt from the havoc caused by cholera. This last an confirmatory of prior news—though in the check we place little faith. It seems more than probable, that the Khan has obtained a little breathing time. What advantage will he take of it? As to our friends the Khybers, we are quite at a loss to conceive how their assaults are permitted. Surely, from the force at the disposal of the Envoy at Cabul, there could be no difficulty in making successful head against these the Abruzzi of Central Asia? A strong detachment would effectually keep the pass clear; and where it is so likely to be a thoroughfare, it seems high time that measures were adopted for insuring safety to the numbers who will be continuously passing, and repassing, between the Court of Soojah and our own dominion. Whatever the diplomatic skill that gained over the Khyberries at the commencement of the late campaign, there has evidently been sad bungling after its cessation. Either way, the policy pursued has been disastrous—for neithor have we won the mountain bandit by our favor, nor coerceed him into quiescence by our vigor—and the consequence lights on the unprotected! This ought to be speedily rectified.—*Commt. Alvsr. April*, 11.

LAW OF PRINCIPAL AND FACTOR.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,—By a rather extraordinary coincidence, the *Calcutta Courier* of last evening, publisbed an extract from the London *Times*, strongly corroborative of the remarks upon the Factors' Act, which I yesterday morning transmitted to you. These remarks, I request you to republish, as the question involves no party consideration; and, consequently, leaves the *Times* to the free and unbiassed exercise of the acknowledged ability in which that journal abounds. You will perceive, that the great mischief to be remedied in the Factor's Act, is its ambiguity, the greatest fault that can vitiate law. This ambiguity affects the nature and character of the evidence adduced to prove, that the lender of money on deposit of bills of lading, &c., was aware at the time when he made the advance, that the pledger was not the actual owner of the goods to which the instrument related. The author of the pamphlet on this subject quoted by the *Times*, Mr. Cook, proposes to correct this ambiguity, by striking out the words 'or otherwise' from that part of the Act which has relation to notice of ownership. Should this be deemed effectual to the end in view, I congratulate our local Legislators on the very little additional trouble they will be put to in effecting the required emendation. But I am inclined to think that this will not be sufficient. By striking out the words 'or otherwise,' the notice of ownership must appear from the document itself; but I do not see why, a notice in writing, or a notice from a party other than the agent, should not be admitted for the protection of the owner. It seems to me, that by merely striking out the words '*or otherwise*' the lender is too much protected; whilst by retaining them, he is too little so. Mr. Cook is perfectly right in saying, that the words 'or otherwise' do all the mischief, as the Act now stands; and this is owing to the wording of the empowering clause, which is as follows:—

Persons may accept and take Goods, and in pledge from known Agents; but in that case shall acquire no further interest than was possessed by such Agent at the time of such pledge.

V. And be it further enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful to and for any person or persons, body or bodies, politic or corporate, to accept and take any such Goods, Wares or Merchandize, or any such document as aforesaid, in deposit or pledge from any such Factor or Factors, Agent or Agents, notwithstanding such person or persons, body or bodies, politic or corporate, shall have *such notice as aforesaid*, that the person or persons making such deposit or pledge is or are a Factor or Factors, Agent or Agents; but then and in that case such person or persons, body or bodies, politic or corporate, shall acquire no further or other right, title, or interest in or upon or to the said Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, or any such document as aforesaid for the delivery thereof, than was possessed or could or might have been enforced by the said Factor or Factors, Agent or Agents at the time of such deposit or pledge as a security as last aforesaid; but such person or persons, body or bodies, politic or corporate shall and may acquire, possess, and enforce such right, title, or interest as was possessed and might have been enforced by such Factor or Factors, Agent or Agents, at the time of such deposit or pledge as aforesaid any rule or law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Now the words 'such notice as aforesaid' have reference to the words '*or otherwise*,' and consequently mean 'any kind of notice,' than which it is impossible to imagine any thing more vague and indefinite. But, Sir, as I told you yesterday, I do not receive £6,000 a year for law-making, or law mending, but let me conclude with a piece of advice to those who do. When they propose to translate a British Act of Parliament, bodily, and in the lump, into their Indian Code, if the said Act is a dozen years old or upwards, let them, before the Act of adoption is resolved upon enquire a little as to the working of such Act of Parliament, since its 'passage,' as Jouathan has it, and *then* will Indian Legislators avoid the errors which British Legislators fell into when framing new laws. But, Sir, the East is famous for strict imitation. We have all of us heard of the tailor who receiving an old coat as a pattern, according to which to make a new one, sent home the latter with a counterpart of the patch which he found in the original. But Eastern Legislators outdo Eastern tailors; *they* send home the new coat absolutely cut at elbows.

Your's very obediently,
C. THACKERAY.

April 9, 1840.—*Englishman, April* 11.

THE DURBAR.

(*Verbatim from a Native Correspondent.*)

On Thursday at 4 P. M., a *durbar* was held at the Government House by the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Auckland, G C. B., when the two lines of regular sentinals and a range of body guards set before and behind the Hall.

As soon as the Governor General appeared in the Private Audience the Political Secretary and one of the Aide-de-Camps conducted and introduced the following Gentlemen that attended, on intimation, according to their respective rank and dignity. The Prince of Persia, Maha Raja Dheo Raj Mahtab Chund Bahadoor, Nawaub Tuhoorwur Jung Bahadur, Raja Radhakant Bahadoor, Raja Kalikrishna Bahadur, Raja Nursing Chunder Bahadur, Raja Rajnarain Bahadur, Sahib Allee Khan Bahadur. The Maha Raja of Burdwan was honored with a khelut of seven pieces, a pearl-necklace of two rows, two pieces of head jewels, sword and shield, and elephant with silver howdah, a horse with embroidered trappings, &c., jhardar palkee. The Maha Rajah presented His Lordship about 600 gold Mohurs. The Prince of Persia received two good pistols and a valuable gold McCabe's Watch with its guard, &c. The above named *Durbarians* obtaining *atter* and *paun* retired. Several other individuals consist-

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ing the Vakeels of different Chiefs, Mogul and other Merchants, the Mowlavies of the Mudressa and some of the professors thereof, the *Kazyool Kozzat* and pundit of the Sudder Dewanny Adaulut, the head Sirkar of the Toshakhano and the head Moonshee of the Persian Department received the ordinary Khelats from His Lordship in the Public Durbar, where His Lordship's entrance was saluted by the musicians who played the national air. The Maha Rajah was seen supported on both sides by the Private Secretary Mr. Colvin and the Commissioner of Burdwan, and while returning by the latter gentleman only. Raja Kali Krishna Bahadur, requested by the Maha Raja and the Commissioner, accompanied him in his carriage, which was followed by several Troopers and mace and sword bearers, all of whom stood in two lines through which the Maha Raja passed.

The Durbar broke at 6 o'clock with the usual ceremony.—*Courier April* 11.

THE KHYBER PASS.

An extract of a letter in this morning's *Englishman* represents the Khyberries as being in full activity, murdering and plundering, and likely enough to repeat "pranks" if not speedily arrested in their course. Taking our contemporary's intelligence for *quantum valeat*—seeing that the Khyber Passes have, before this, proved a stumbling block to him—we cannot be far wrong in urging the necessity for immediate and strong measures of suppression. Our uninterrupted communication with Afghanisthan is a point of the first magnitude at this moment: and every thing that tends to retard it, or render the passage hazardous, even to the smallest bodies of people passing, should not only be permanently set a side, but so set a side, that there may remain no inclination to molest on the part of the mountaineers. Independently of escorts, treasure, and convoys of supply, Officers will be constantly journeying to and fro, whose safety should be assured by something more forcible than any arrangement as yet entered into with the Khyber Chieftains. The Chieftains should be bound, for themselves and followers, in such a manner as that the road may be at all times open, and free from danger to the meanest passenger. The attack on Mr. Camerou is *not* to be doubted—and this one example is enough to prove what may subsequently occur, unless our Government resolves to interfere for the prevention of similar disasters. What the Passes might have been if originally defended, and what they are now, whilst we retain command of certain positions within the hill, makes all the difference in nature; and it remains with the Government, either by one conciliation in the shape of a treaty, or by one vigorous blow, effectually to pat down the marauding habits of the tribes.

The same letter, which has given to rise these observations, states a report that the advance of the Russian force has been "sadly mauled" by the Khiva horse! and that the main body had halted, in consequence of Cholera breaking out amongst the divisions composing it. This tallies with what has been already rumoured, and therefore we take it for granted that there *is* a halt. But we must have some more confirmed account, before we give ear to the announcement that a horde of undisciplined Cavalry has been able to maul the veteran Battalions of Russia. We have not any estimate of the Military qualities and qualifications of the Khivans to guide us; but supposing them to resemble other Asiatic troops, we consider it most improbable that "horse" (which must act on ground favorable to the dkvelopement and use of all arms) could shake the iron steadiness of a Russian detachment.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

From the United Service Gazette, April 14.

Amongst the Passengers by the *Grenville* will be found the name of Mr. William Hudleston, late Second Judge of the Sudr Udalut, a gentleman, in whose retirement, the Civil Service has lost one of its brightest ornaments and the Government, a Servant, no less conspicuous for indefatigable zeal in the arduous and fatiguing duties of the Sudr Court, than for the eminent abilities and attainments, which led to his selection for employment at an early age in most responsible situations. The following Civil appointments will be out this evening, we are told. Messrs. Waters and Walker are confirmed in their situations. Mr. Dowdeswell is appointed to succeed Mr. Walker as Assistant Judge of Madura but to continue to act at Rajahmundry.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

We learn from Kamptee that Brigadier Trewman arrived at that Station and assumed command of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force on the 1st April. The weather is growing intolerably hot and fever becoming more prevalent says our Correspondent. On seeing the Nagpore post mark, we were in hopes of getting some account of the late disturbances on the Werdah but have been disappointed. The whole of the Troops for the Eastward embarked yesterday morning under the personal inspection of the Major General Commanding the Army in Chief, and a great portion of the Head Quarter Staff. The 33d N. I. is expected to arrive this morning and will be encamped on the West Esplanade near Black Town until the 19th Regt, receive its final orders of march. The latter Corps, we understand, is highly delighted at getting away from the Presidency, which is considered the most objectionable Station in the whole Army, and where indeed Full Batta is more required than at any other, to compensate for the ruinous expense that officers are put to in House rent and Conveyances, which latter are indispensably necessary to every Subaltern officer in the ordinary performance of his duties at Committees and the like. We regret to learn that Colonel Kerr of the Cavalry has met with a very serious accident. His Charger, a large English horse, it seems, reared and fell back with him at Field-day, and the Colonel was so completely under the animal, that he could not be extricated for some minutes.—*Ibid.*

GARRISON READING ROOM.

We are happy to learn that with the view of supplying the Soldiery in Fort St. George with a quiet place of resort, and of encouraging them to employ their leisure hours somewhat more profitably than persons of that class are generally accustomed to do, the Right Honorable the Governor has very considerately ordered that a large room to be called the Garrison Reading Room should be erected for their accommodation, to be placed under the control of the Officer Commanding the Garrison, Chaplain. With a view of carrying out and if possible extending the benevolent plan of the Governor, a small subscription has been already set on foot, for the purpose of procuring a few English periodicals and other entertaining and instructive works for the use of the men frequenting the Reading Room, which was opened yesterday morning but as the fund thus at command is of small amount and must depend chiefly if not entirely on the Officers connected with the Garrison, we hope that gentlemen quitting the Presidency who happen to have more books than they know what to do with, and such really produce little or nothing at Auction Sales, will be pleased to present them to the Library of the Garrison Reading Room, and the Agent of the *United Service Gazette* will gladly receive any thus sent to him on account of the Institution. —*Ibid.*

HAVILD AR MAJOR MUTTRA PURSAUD.

We are very happy to learn that Havildar Major Muttra Pursaud, of the Horse Artillery, has been recommended for promotion to the rank of Jemadar in that highly distinguished Corps. Muttra Pursaud is the man who in 1832 gave the first information of the Bangalore mutiny to Colonel Conway, and the Colonel then offered to have him promoted to a Jemadarship of Infantry as a reward for his loyal services, there being at the time a number of most deserving Havildars in the Horse Artillery whom he was unwilling to supersede, but Muttra Pursaud declined leaving his troop lest it should be supposed that he quitted it through fear to remain amongst his former comrades. This man, the finest speciman of a Native Soldier that we ever saw, is of a respectable family at Nagpore and originally enlisted into the Gun Lascars, from which he was selected for the Horse Artillery on account of his superior personal appearance, being upwards of six feet two in height, and stately and handsome enough to be a model for a statuary; he can too wield a sword or manage a Horse with any man in India. Muttra Pursaud was promoted to Havildar Major about a year ago, since which he was present at the affair of Zoorahpore and is likely in consequence we are told, to get a riband for his behaviour there. The conduct of this fine young soldier, who is not yet thirty years of age, ought, if only, in policy, to be made generally known throughout the Service together with the honorary rewards that he has received, as the best means of inducing others of his countrymen to follow so noble an example of fidelity to Government.—*Ibid.*

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR CHINA.

The Madras force appointed to join in the expedition to China embarked on board the *John Adam* and *Rustomjee Cawasjee* transports at sunrise on Monday morning. It consisted of a brigade of Artillery and two Companies of Sappers and Miners under the command of Colonel MONTGOMERIE.

The arrangements having been previously made for the mode of embarkation and the boats drawn up in order upon the Beach, the Artillery marched down from the Mount preceded by their band playing spirited strains, at an early hour in the morning, and arrived on the beach sometime before sunrise. On coming opposite the Fort the band struck up a lively air, and several loud cheers from the men gave notice of their approach to the numerous spectators both Native and European who were waiting their arrival. Having formed in a line on the Beach, the arrangements for embarkatiou were speedily completed, the men marched down in small detachments to the boats, a loud cheer as these pushed off told the satisfaction and good will with which they started on the expedition, and in half an hour there was not one left on shore.

The detachment of Sappers and Miners arrived on the Beach soon after the Artillery, taking up their station to the north of the position the latter had previously occupied close to the Fort. These sturdy and useful men entered upon their embarkation with a zeal not even surpassed by the gallant fellows of the Artillery. A loud *Ding!* went through their ranks as the word to march was given from their encamping ground on the Esplanade, and not a sign of hesitation or reluctance was visible in a single man. There was of course considerable wailing and lamentation among the wives and relatives of this corps, who crowded round them on the Beach, but the embarkation was effected with equal ease and celerity with that of the Artillery, nor did the least difficulty or irregularity occur in transferring the men to the boats. Indeed the arrangements for this object reflect the highest credit on Captain Biden, as well as to all his laborious and valuable exertions connected with the transports.

The scene of embarkation was a very interesting and animated one. The Commander of the Force was present, watching the whole with marked interest, as was also Sir Robert Dick, together with most of the Military Staff at the Presidency, and the numerous friends of the Officers embarking. The concourse of native spectators was immense, probably not less than fifteen or twenty thousand. We are happy to say that notwithstanding the crowd and the unfavourable nature of our beach, and though some little awakwardness was shewn by sepoys, making their first acquaintance with ship-board, in their transit from the boat to the vessel, not a single accident occurred.—*Spectator, April* 15.

To the above notice of the departure of the Madras division of the Expedition to China we we feel bound to add a public remonstrance on the disgraceful way in which these troops were crowded on board the transports for their conveyance. It is scarce necessary in uttering this to draw a distinction between the two vessels, for, though the *Rustomjee Cowasjee* is by far the larger and finer vessel of the two, and the Artillery men on board of her had less of the infliction of close stowage than the Sappers and Miners who were embarked in the *John Adam*, yet the more abundant space over that called for by the Native which the European requires in these latitudes, still brought the degree of discomfort and prejudice experienced to an equality of evil.

The history of these transports is not a little instructive as to Bengal economy and management. The *Rustomjee* and *John Adam* were both chartered *in Calcutta* some two or three months past, and devoted to the object of transporting the Artillery and Sappers *from Madras*, the hire of the two vessels being not far short of 15,000 Rupees per mensem. They were sent on this port, which they reached on the 7th and 8th ultimo, laden with 300 tons of Coal each for the use of the steamers in the straits or the China Seas. This coal, with the exception of a very trifling quantity, they have been forced to land and leave behind here at Madras, the ships when blown out with such a freight being quite unequal to the conveyance of those stores, which it is rather considered usual for Military detachments to take with them. On the 14th Instant these transports got under weigh for their destination, having then cost to the state, *quite uselessly*, above 30,000 Rupees, and in glaring contrast to this extravagance, presenting decks crowded in a way which could only be justified by a dire necessity in war time.

Facts like these speak their own language too loudly to require much commentary; and the recollection of what has been said in the Bengal papers, of the admirable quality of arrangements securing ease, comfort and health, which were completed regarding the Troops to embark from that Presidency, will suffice to direct a close attention to the very opposite picture shewn in the two cases. The part played indeed by the Government of India towards that of Madras, in the instance of this expedition, appear to have been one of dictation, which we trust will be strenuously appealed against. Transports, inadequate for the service allotted to them, have been arbitrarily sent down for the Madras Troops; cargo has been put on board these under a carelessness as to its interference with Military stores; the accommadations of the vessels have all been parcelled out without opportunity of disturbance; and so positive, as we understand, have been the instructions regarding the *matériel* to be sent from our Arsenal, that when the Master Attendant suggested the fitting of Howitzers to the boats of *Rustomjee* and *John Adam* as has been done with the transports in Calcutta, it was found impossible to comply with the requisition for lack of authority!

To instance the crowded state of the Sepoys on board the *John Adam* we may mention, that it was found impossible to stow them away, when allotting space to each according to the breadth of their knapsacks; and, even when these were turned round so as to present the narrow end for the admeasurement of a man's "sleeping berth," several remained still unprovided with accommodation! And this was independent of Officers' servants and other followers. We believe a complaint on the subject of this most deficient accommodation has been made to Bengal, and we trust if already uttered or only in contemplation it has been or will be loud and indignant. A more spirited course ought however in our opinion to have been adopted. It should have been felt that crowding troops in this way must be totally destructive of comfort, while it can be by no means conducive to health, especially with an expedition which will be sailing under the line of the very hottest period of the year, and the responsibility therefore ought to have been determinedly incurred of chartering at once a third vessel for the occasion. There is some talk of this being done *now*, and that the *Belle Alliance* will be sent on to Singapore;—a necessary measure doubtless to ensure some degree of relief from that point of the voyage, but which will be left to present, in its tardy adoption, a sad sign of Madras indecision.—*Ibid.*

CEYLON.

DEATH BY VIOLENCE.

A fisherman at Mutwal, of respectable connexions, lately became addicted to gambling; by which vice he spent the greater part of a considerable sum of money he had received as a marriage portion with his wife whom he married about a year ago. His father-in-law took back the remainder, which greatly incensed the husband, who frequently beat his wife in order to induce her to recover the money. Returning a few days since from fishing he accused her of infidelity, which she denied; whereupon he seized up a knife and plunged it into her breast, when she immediately dropt dead. —The victim of this uncontrolable anger is said to have been a well-conducted young woman, of considerable personal attractions, and only 13 years of age.—The wretched man who is guilty of the diabolical act forthwith absconded, and has not since been heard of.—*Observer, April* 6.

LAW POINT.

We understand that a nice point of Law awaits the decision of the three Judges: It is, whether a Lawyer or Proctor can be deprived of his Law books by an execution. Roman Dutch Law declares that an artificer cannot be deprived of his implements of trade; and some old Authorities lay it down that the books of a Student cannot be taken from him. The question now is, whether the library of a Lawyer is included within these two maxims.—*Ibid.*

DEATH FROM VIOLENCE.

An Inquest was held at the Vittyporam in Tillepale on Tuesday the 24th Instant before W. K. Burleigh Esq. District Judge of Walligamoe on the body of Wannier Amblewer Vellaly of Mavitty poram, who died in consequence of serious injuries said to have been received from three persons in the neighbourhood.

It appeared by the evidence as detailed in examination at the Inquest and also by the subsequent inquiries instituted by the District Judge, that on the preceding Sunday as well as on the morning of the subsequent Monday, the deceased's son and a person of the name of Comboer Narresinger were engaged in a scuffle about a very trivial affair relative to the drawing of water from a well, and that Narresinger on both the occasions alluded to beat and ill-treated the deceased's son.—On Monday, when Narrasinger was in the act of again assaulting the deceased's son and dragging him he, the latter, called out to his father, who was busy at the time mending a basket at the entrance of the house, for assistance. The deceased then came up to the spot, when Narresinger seized and beat him with both his hands and then took hold of him by the throat with one hand and beat him over the body with the other, and trampled with one foot on his side. Narresinger did not for a time relinquish his hold of the deceased's throat, whose tongue was in consequence pressed against the Pallet of the mouth and deceased died from suffocation—During the time Narresinger held fast the deceased's throat, one of Narresinger's sister named Mootonachia beat him on the shoulder blade with a Rice Pounder, and another sister Teywane beat him with her hands—Previous to the occurrence in question the deceased and Narresinger lived on bad terms. It further appeared that after Narresinger had removed his grasp from the throat of the deceased he fell down and never spoke more, but made signs with his hand that his mother and sister might carry him before the Court—The deceased died shortly after he received the injuries.

A verdict was returned by the Jurors to the effect that the deceased met with his death from the violence used towards him by Comarar Narresinger, aided and assisted by his two sister Teywane and Muttonachia as proved by the evidence, in which opinion the District Judge fully concurred.

The Prisoners were committed to take their Trial at the next Sessions.

Dr. Grant dissected the dead body, and examined the various parts in which the injuries were sustained, of which he gave his opinion afterwards.—*Ibid.*

ANOTHER DEATH FROM VIOLENCE.

The unfortunate victim in this case was a boy named Wally Welen aged about 4 or 5 years who met his death under the following circumstances.

On Sunday the 22d instant about 12 at noon the father of the deceased on his return home from his mother's house at Copay in the District of Jaffna where he was regaling himself with a Dinner which his good old mother had provided for him, was carrying his son, the deceased, on his hip supported by his right arm (a mode of conveyance of little children very common amongst the Natives). On arriving near the gate of his mother's compound he was alarmed by the sudden rush of a man named Mady Winasy, who the deceased's father had since reason to believe had been lying in wait for him with a view to do him some bodily harm, from the circumstance of a complaint which was preferred by Mady Winasy on the preceding Saturday of an assault having been committed upon him by the father of the deceased,—Mady Winasy at this juncture aimed a blow at the deceased's father who narrowly escaped it and it fell on the face of the child who was still in his arms—The violence sustained by the child was of that nature that the parts on which the blow fell suffered in consequence, and blood ran profusely from the nose and mouth. The child lingered in great suffering until Tuesday when it expired.

On Wednesday an Inquest was held on the body and the Jurors returned a Verdict that the blow was not intended for the child but for the father in return for a blow inflicted by him on the previous Saturday on Mady Winasy.

A post Mortem Examination was made by Dr. Grant who described the state in which he found the deceased when first brought to him, and that he did all in his power which the nature of the case seemed to require, but succeeded only in stopping the blood from the mouth.—He was of opinion that the incessant bleeding from the effects of the blow which the child had received, was the immediate cause of the deceased's death.

The Prisoner was fully committed for Trial.—*Ibid.*

MAULMAIN.

DEATH OF DR. HELFER.

(*From the Maulmain Chronicle, March* 11.)

The Schooner *Catharine* arrived on Friday last from Mergui, and brought confirmation of a previous report, that Dr. Helfer had been cut off by the natives of one of the Andaman Islands. This distressing event occurred on the last of January. It appears that he had taken the *Catharine* for a cruise for the purpose of exploring the Mergui Archipelago, the Andaman and Nichobar Islands. On reaching the Andaman he went on shore several times as the vessel coasted to the northward, and by small presents conciliated the natives. The vessel proceeded to a small bay at the, northernmost cape. Some Burmese went on shore for water, and on presenting cocoanuts to the natives were well received; the water jars were filled, but by some means, which we cannot distinctly ascertain, were broken, and fuel only was obtained. The next day, however, the boats were again despatched for water and got a supply. The natives, however, had disappeared. On the subsequent day, Dr. Helfer wishing to pursue his investigations on the island went on shore. He was seen from the vessel to land, and a chief came forward to meet him, apparently in a friendly manner, as on previous days. Not long after, however, a great noise was heard from the shore, which drew the attention of the persons on board, and they saw the boat upset, Dr. Helfer and the boat's crew swimming for the vessel, and a large number of natives at the water's edge discharging their arrows at them. An arrow struck Dr. Helfer on the head.—He immediately sunk and did not rise again. The lascars succeeded in reaching the vessel.

The cause of this cruel attack on the part of the natives is not known. It is probably owing altogether to their savage and treacherous character. As the party who went on shore were wholly unarmed, no apprehensions could have been excited as to hostile intentions, and nothing whatever had previously occurred in the intercourse between the natives and Dr. Helfer, to lead him to suspect the least danger. In his death, his family and friends have sustained a severe loss. His able reports to Government on his scientific investigations in these provinces and adjacent islands, have been read with great interest. This sad termination of his successful pursuits is a subject of melancholy reflection.

European Intelligence.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE PREPATIONS.

All the persons having tickets of admission to view the procession, must appear in full dress, the ladies without plumes; and none will be admitted after eleven o'clock.

The applications for admission to the Chapel Royal have been so many more than there are tickets to dispose of, that the Lord Chamberlain has officially declared his ability to return answers individually, and in a public notification express his regret at the unavoidable disappointment of the applicants.

It is unnecessary to describe the order of procession of the Queen and the Prince to the Chapel Royal, as we shall be obliged next week to publish the official account of this part of the ceremonial. The procession of the bridegroom will move first to the Chapel; and then the Lord Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain, having attended the Prince, will return to attend the Queen.

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